Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9497. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1782.

MARSHALL AND ARMSTRONG,
PLUMBERS,

TAKE this method of acquainting the Public, That they have opened that Shop, back of Prince's Street, New Town, lately poſſeſſed by Mr HUMBLE deceaſed, where they continue to carry on THE PLUMBER BUSINESS in all its branches.

As they have been employed by Mr HUMBLE for many years paſt, they flatter themſelves, that, from the great extent of his buſineſs, and proper application, they have acquired ſuch a thorough knowledge of it as will give univerſal ſatisfaction to their employers, and humbly hope for the patronage of Mr HUMBLE's cuſtomers, to whom they ſhall always pay the ſtricteſt attention.

GREGOR DRUMMOND Flesher in Edinburgh, begs leave to inform the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, That he has on hand for SALE, a parcel of exceeding fine old WEDDERS, which he intends ſelling at his ſtand in the Laigh Fleſhmarket, every lawful day in the week while they continue. The ſale to begin on Thurſday the 11th current.

AN ENSIGNCY WANTED,

IN a Regiment any where abroad, but not in a Garriſon, or Highland Regiment.

Any perſon who has ſuch to diſpoſe of may apply to James Marſhall writer to the ſignet, who will purchaſe on reaſonable terms.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HOTEL,
No. III. PRINCE'S STREET, NEW TOWN, EDINBURGH,

IS NOW OPENED for the reception and accommodation of the Nobility and Gentry, and thoſe that think proper to encourage the propriator, who humbly wiſhes for the protection of the Public to favour this undertaking, as nothing will be wanting in his power to pleaſe and oblige. And he truſts that the elegant ſituation, and very eaſy acceſs to the Hotel, being all within itſelf, and that the furniture thereof being modern and perfectly new, will give univerſal ſatisfaction.

N. B. There will be every accommodation of entertainment in the Hotel, for the better conveniency of the company reſiding in the Hotel.

To be SOLD, either in large or ſmall Quantities,

A STACK of laſt year's HAY, from old paſture land, that is remarkably good.——Enquire of Robert Sellars gardener at Sommerville Houſe.

OLD HAY.

TO be SOLD at DRYDEN, for Seven Pence Halfpenny per ſtone, ready money, betwixt two and three thouſand ſtone of fine OLD HAY.—No ſmaller quantity than 500 ſtone to be ſold at a time.

Apply to James Borthwick gardener at Dryden.

TOBACCO.

TO be SOLD by public roup on Wedneſday the 24th current, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, Twelve Hogſheads good VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—The ſamples will be ſhown on Tueſday, and Wedneſday the day of ſale, by Hugh Wood.

The roup to begin ot twelve o'clock.

COTTON YARN.

JOHN NEAL and SON, Edinburgh, beg to inform the Manufacturers of Cotton, that they can be regularly ſupplied with a variety of ſizes of the beſt COTTON YARNS, ſpun in the engines, at the loweſt current prices.

Orders will be carefully anſwered.

EARTHEN WARE.

PAUL JACKSON, merchant in Newcaſtle upon Tyne, ſells, wholeſale and retail, at his Manufactory in Gateſhead Common, adjoining the Durham Road, about two miles from Tyne Bridge, the greateſt Variety of EARTHEN WARE, equal to any in Staffordſhire. The prices are ſo low as to be very encouraging to dealers in that article. He deals for ready money only, and 5 per cent. diſcount.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH of the Creditors of the deceaſed Mr ROBERT SYM Clerk to the Signet, as have not yet produced their grounds of debt, with an oath on the verity thereof, in the hands of James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, in terms of repeated former advertiſements, are again requeſted immediately to lodge the ſame with the ſaid James Thomſon, in order that a ſcheme may be prepared for dividing among the Creditors ſuch part of the funds as is now converted into money; with certification, that thoſe who do not produce as above, between and the 12th of Auguſt next, will be cut out of any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of Mr Sym's effects.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
And entered to immediately,

THAT Large and Elegant MANSION-HOUSE, Offices, Gardens, and Incloſures, which belonged to, and were poſſeſſed by the deceaſed LADY ÆMILIA HALKET, delightfully ſituated upon the weſt ſide of the village of Inverek, ſix Engliſh miles from Edinburgh.

The houſe is moſt ſubſtantially and genteelly built and finiſhed, and fit for the immediate reception and accommodation of a large family.—It conſiſts of a kitchen, ſervants hall, pantries, cellars, &c. on the ground or ſunk floor; a lobby, parlour, two bed-chambers, and cloſets, on the firſt floor; a handſome dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chamber, dreſſing-room, and bed cloſets on the ſecond floor; four good bed-chambers, and bed-cloſets, upon the third floor; and large garrets and lumber-rooms on the upper floor.

There are alſo two pavilions in front of the houſe, each containing a large bed-chamber, or room, with a fire-place in the upper ſtorey, and rooms for waſhing, &c. below.

The other offices of every kind are large, and conveniently ſituated; the garden and orchard lie beautifully upon the ſlope to the ſouth-weſt of the houſe, having terras walks and fruit walls down to the river Eſk, and contain alſo a great many ſtandard fruit trees of the beſt kinds. There are alſo two well ſtocked pigeon-houſes at the foot of the garden. The other fields lie partly contiguous to the gardens, and are all completely incloſed.

The whole may be ſeen by any who pleaſe to call at the houſe, or at David Mercer at Inverek; and for further particulars, thoſe who intend to purchaſe or to rent the premiſſes, may apply to General Stuart at Muſſelburgh, or James Stuart, Eſq; Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, by private bargain,

ALL and HAILL, a tack of about 330 years yet to run, of the Mills called COLLINGTON BARLEY MILLS, Houſes, Kiln, Aqueducts, and other works lately erected thereon, which are completely finiſhed, and all in excellent good order; together with the haugh and other lands belonging thereto, romantically ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the water of Leith, adjoining to the policy of Sir James Foulis, Baronet, having good acceſs from Edinburgh and the adjacent country.—There is a well-finiſhed Houſe at the Mills, fit to accommodate a genteel family, beſides ſervants houſes, ſtables, and other conveniencies.

The Mills are at all times plentifully ſupplied with water, and could be eaſily converted into a Paper or Cotton Mill, or any other Manufactory that requires a great fall of water.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the progreſs of writs.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,
At Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Thurſday the 25th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

THE Houſe, Warehouſes, Cellars, and Garden, belonging to, and poſſeſſed by, William Sibbald and Co. merchants in Leith.

The Houſe conſiſts of ſix fire-rooms, ſeveral convenient cloſets and preſſes, an excellent kitchen, with a water pipe into it, beſides a cellar, waſhing-houſe, and other conveniencies. The garden is well laid out, and ſtocked with wall-trees and eſpaliers. The warehouſes were lately built, and are well calculated for merchants in the Baltic trade, and for that purpoſe will let for near the purchaſe-money of the whole property, but may be eaſily converted into dwelling-houſes, which would let well, owing to the ſituation at the glaſs-works, and conveniency for ſea-bathing.

Any perſon inclined to purchaſe by private bargain may apply to the proprietor at Leith, or to Mr Cornelius Elliot writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, betwixt and the day of ſale. The money may remain a conſiderable time in the hands of the purchaſer, if required.—If not ſold, the whole will be LET, the entry immediately.

At the ſame time will be SOLD, FEUS for BUILDING, on the eaſt and weſt ſide of the gardens lately belonging to General Horn. Apply to William Sibbald the proprietor, or Mr Hugh Morton wright in Leith, who will ſhow the plan.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 8th day of Auguſt 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Houſe and Lands of POWDERHALL,

lately belonging to Mr Daniel Seton merchant in Edinburgh, deceaſed, lying within the barony of Broughton, pariſh of St Cuthberts, and ſhire of Edinburgh.

Theſe Lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the Water of Leith, contain about ſixteen Scots acres of a very rich ſoil, all completely incloſed and divided into ſeveral different fields, ſurrounded with very thriving and beautiful ſtripes of planting. The pleaſure-ground is laid out with great taſte; and the garden and wall ſurrounding the pleaſure ground are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of many different kinds, which produce remarkably well.

The Houſe ſtands upon the Bonnington road to Leith, within twenty-five minutes walk of the Croſs of Edinburgh, and conſiſts of a kitchen and eleven fire-rooms, beſides five bed-rooms, and two large light cloſets in the garret-ſtorey. The dining-room in the ſecond ſtorey is about 26 feet by 17; and the parlour in the firſt ſtorey is about 16 by 14. There are alſo two cellars, one of them with catacombs, and a complete ſet of offices, containing ſtable for ſix horſes, coach-houſe, cart-houſe, byre for four cows, milk-houſe, waſh-houſe, and large laundry; with two ſervants rooms, and ſeveral other conveniencies. At the offices is a pump-well, plentifully ſupplied; and, at the head of the entry from the Bonington road, there is a good gardener's houſe, of two apartments.

ALSO, the Houſe called BEAVERHALL, built upon the ſaid lands, conſiſting of five rooms and a bed-cloſet with a fire-place, beſides kitchen, back-kitchen, laundry, pantry, and two garrets. Contiguous to the houſe is a large building with a number of apartments, formerly made uſe of as a Hat Manufactory, which may be eaſily converted into offices.

The ſaid lands hold of the Governors of Heriot's Hoſpital, for payment of an yearly feu-duty of about 48 bolls barley bear.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole of the above ſubjects will be expoſed at the upſet price of 1500l. Sterling.

The houſe at Powderhall may be ſeen on Mondays, Wedneſdays, and Thurſdays, betwixt eleven and two o'clock.

William Knox gardiner at Powderhall will ſhow the grounds.

The title-deeds of the whole of the above ſubjects, which are clear, with a plan of the grounds at Powderhall, and the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Andrew Hamilton clerk to the ſignet.

For further particulars apply to David Ruſſel accomptant in Edinburgh.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON
In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th November 1782, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in whole or in parcels,

All and whole the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the pariſhes of Buittle, Rerrick, and united pariſhes of Gelſton and Kelton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The whole of this eſtate lies contiguous, excepting two ſmall farms, conſiſting only of 34 acres or thereabouts, and the extent of it is 3267 acres Scots meaſure, whereof 1690 acres are arable, and 1577 acres good paſture-ground. The whole (except a very ſmall part of the paſture-ground) is incloſed, the arable farms ſubdivided with good fences, and the farm-houſes and office-houſes are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe few years. The dwelling-houſes are timbered with foreign wood, and covered with ſlate roofs. The preſent rent of the eſtate is 1000 l. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and the tenants are all men of wealth, who are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, ſea-ſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the eſtate is plentifully ſupplied, from its vicinity to the ſea, and within the grounds is an inexhauſtible ſtore of ſhell-marle. There are ſeveral very ſafe harbours within the bounds of the eſtate, and particularly a very good one within 500 yards of the houſe of Orchardton. Alſo, on this eſtate is a conſiderable quantity of thriving natural wood, chiefly oak and aſh, at preſent very valuable, the whole being of an age fit for cutting.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a genteel and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner, fit for the accommodation of any family; and there is a good garden and orchard, well ſtored with fruit-trees. The houſe is delightfully ſituated on the Bay of Hiſton, in the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſide of the Frith, which, with the dryneſs of the ſituation, makes it a healthy and deſireable place of reſidence. The whole of the lands hold of the Crown, for payment of ſmall feu and blench duties, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty-ſhilling lands of old extent belonging to this eſtate, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

James Baillie writer, at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh, will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, articles of roup, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate, to whom, or to William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh (who has power to conclude a private bargain), perſons deſiring further information may apply.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IT appears that the miniſterial runner, who acts the part of *pander* to the miſerable ſycophantic addreſs to the new Miniſtry, intended to convince them, that the *Scots* are thoſe fawning ſlaves that they take (I hope, miſtake) us for, ſpares no pains to procure a decent *round Robin* of names, though hitherto without the deſired ſucceſs. He puffs, he advertiſes, he brings it into the ſixpenny Spouting Club day after day; and he writes eſſays in the *Caledonian Mercury*, to perſuade the people of Edinburgh how much they are obliged to the Miniſtry for declaring them not entitled to the common rights of Britons and freemen. [*We hope Mr L. will excuſe us for omitting a few lines here, which, beſides being too perſonal, ſeem to proceed on a miſtake.*]

It ſeems, then, according to this ſmuggler of ſubſcriptions, to be the greateſt grace and favour to to a *Scotch* nobleman, that his houſe ſhould be plundered, and his plate and moſt valuable furniture carried off, by a privateer's boat. It is an unſpeakable bleſſing to a *Scotch* town to be arbitrarily ranſomed, or battered, by an American rover. And a *Scotch* gentleman, walking about his grounds, muſt think himſelf happy, and highly obliged to the Miniſtry, when a pirate's boat lands, and his pockets are deliberately picked of his watch and money. Are theſe, ye inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, the mighty national favours and bleſſings for which you are called upon to flock together to put your names to a fawning addreſs to the Miniſtry? He inſults your underſtandings. He takes you for the arranteſt dupes and boobies on earth. "You ought to have no militia. "For why? A militia muſt be paid out of the land-tax, and "your land-tax is not ſufficient to defray the expence of a mi-"litia." It ſeems, then, that there is ſome ſpecial virtue in a land-tax ſixpence, and ſome ſympathetic connexion between it and a militia-man, which will not admit of his being paid with a Cuſtomhouſe ſixpence, or an Exciſe-Office ſixpence. But the whole of this argument, borrowed from the *Engliſh* Miniſtry, is the moſt bare-faced untruth. It is univerſally known, that the Houſe of Commons vote a ſum every year for the pay and clothing of the militia, as uniformly as for the regulars, the ſeamen, or the marines. Nor has the militia the leaſt earthly connection with the land-tax, except that, when diſembodied, and only exerciſed for one month in the year in their reſpective counties, then that month's ſubſiſtence is to be advanced by the neareſt collector of the land-tax, the only perſon, in an inland county, who can be ſuppoſed to have public money in his hands ready for the purpoſe. Will he dare to ſay, that the *Scotch* land-tax is not always much more than adequate to this purpoſe? An out-penſioner of Chelſea Hoſpital, and a ſeaman, in certain circumſtances, are to be paid in the ſame manner as a militia-man. Muſt no *Scotchman*, therefore, receive his pay as a *Chelſea*-man or ſeaman? Is not this too groſs?

This miniſterial undertaker tells you, that 6000 militia and 4000 Fencibles are more than the proportion of *Scotland*: Another groſs miſrepreſentation and inſult upon men's underſtandings. Who ever moved, or wiſhed, to have both together? The Fencibles were never thought of till a militia was refuſed to *Scotland* by the laſt Miniſtry. And, while the Fencibles are in being, a few companies to protect the moſt expoſed part of our coaſt, where there are no Fencibles or other troops ſtationed, from depredation and inſult, might, perhaps, be militia enough for *Scotland*. But the ſtate of the queſtion is not, What numbers, or proportion of militia, *Scotland* ought to raiſe at this moment, or at any other time? but, Whether ſhe has a right to raiſe any at all? and, Whether we are entitled to the protection and rights of free Britiſh ſubjects, or not? A militia law, it is well known, does not oblige, ſo much as empower, every county to raiſe and diſcipline ſo many men, to be armed, clothed, and paid, while upon duty, by the Public.

The only truth which he tells you is, That the preſent Miniſtry has uſed you juſt as ill as former Miniſtries; and thence he, modeſtly and logically, concludes, that you ought to cringe to the preſent ſet, and to expreſs to them, by a fawning addreſs, your great thankfulneſs for continuing the ill-uſage of former Miniſtries. I do not know whether you are ſo loſt to feeling, and trammeled to the yoke, as to be influenced by ſuch an argument.

Since I am drawn away, by this addreſs-monger, from what I intended to write about, the ſteps proper to be taken by my countrymen on this occaſion, I muſt add, that, by his own account of his addreſs, it ſets out with an untruth, ſuch as no man of honour can ſet his name to. It pretends to be a *loyal and dutiful* addreſs; whereas it muſt evidently appear to be moſt undutiful and diſloyal, and the greateſt inſult that can be put upon our gracious Sovereign. In this nation, it is well known, that it is generally by dint of oppoſition to Government that changes in Adminiſtration are brought about, and that many more Miniſters are forced upon, than choſen by, the Sovereign. To addreſs the King upon ſuch a change, is to tell him, that the addreſſers are not his men, but the faction of the intruded Miniſter. No man thought of ſuch a ſhameful inſult upon George II. as to ſend him congratulatory addreſſes upon being compelled to take Mr *Pitt* into office, the man on earth moſt obnoxious to old *George* at that time, though he, ſoon after, juſtly became his favourite Miniſter. If any part of the citizens of *Edinburgh*, however inconſiderable, can be induced to declare themſelves Lord R———'s * men, and not their Sovereign's, it is to be wiſhed that the title of their declaration were altered, and that the addreſs were made to the Miniſter himſelf, without directly inſulting his Majeſty with it.

Yet ten days, and this addreſs is to ſtare us in the front of the *London Gazette*. But in whoſe name? Not in name of the Noblemen ——Hold—I'm not ſure of that;—but honour forbid it ſhould preſume to entitle itſelf the Addreſs of the Magiſtrates or City Council, or of the Judges, Gentlemen, or principal Citizens of the City of Edinburgh. An addreſs is, indeed, anxiouſly looked for from our once capital, ſtill entitled to take the head among our corporations. For this the country looks, and the other Royal Boroughs are waiting. The preſent ſullen ſilence muſt be broken; and, if the capital does not take the head, ſome inferior body muſt have that honour. The national voice muſt be heard, and that a little louder than the *gentle whiſper* of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Linlithgow, happily extorted to ſhow that they yet exiſt, and are not dead to the ſenſe of national honour.

L.

* This Nobleman has died ſince L.'s favour came to hand.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *July 6.*

Admiralty-Office, July 4, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Drake, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to Mr Stephens, dated July 3, 1782.

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that a French cutter privateer, named Le Commandant de Dunkerque, of 14 guns and 45 men, was taken yesterday morning by the Ambuscade, in company with the Shark sloop, Assistance and Stag, revenue cutters. The privateer is sent into Dover pier.

Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Sir John Borlace Warren, Bart. commander of his Majesty's ship the Winchelsea, to Mr Stephens, dated in Yarmouth Roads, July 3, 1782.

ON the 30th day of June last, the Texel bearing south 57 East, distance 47 leagues, his Majesty's ship Winchelsea, under my command, came up with and captured, after nine hours chace, the Dutch privateer brig D'Amazoone, of 18 guns and 78 men.

Admiralty-Office, July 6, 1782.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to promote the following Captains of marines, to the rank of Majors in the said forces, viz. Peter Painter; William Varlo; George Elliot; Benjamin Adair; Tho. Thorpe Fowke; Thomas Wood; Edward Owen; Duncan Campbell; William Shairp; Thomas Arnott; Nathaniel English; and Francis Lindsay.

Berlin, June 15. The King of Prussia returned on Wednesday last to Potsdam, in good health, after having finished the usual reviews of his troops in the districts of Custrin, Stargard, and Graundentz.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *July 5.*

The William, Simpson, from St Kitts to London or Ostend, sprung a leak after three days sail, and was obliged to put back into St Martin's, where the cargo was landed without damage, but the ship condemned; part of the cargo was put on board the Cæsar, Baker, and the remainder was to be shipped on board other good vessels.

The Janet, Blair, from Liverpool to Limerick or Cork, is taken by a French privateer, and sunk; the privateer since taken.

The Jason frigate that sailed from Cork the 2d of May with 27 sail, bound to New York, were all well the 9th ult. in lat. 40. 46 north, long. 42. 30. west.

The Anna Regina, Parrow, of Koninsburg, bound from Brest to Amsterdam, is sent into Plymouth by the Nemesis frigate.

The William, Satchwell, from Liverpool to Galway, was taken by a French privateer, and retaken by the Rover of Jersey, and carried in there.

The Felicity, Forrest, from Newry to Cork and the West Indies, was lost the 18th ult. in Dungarvon Bay.

The Princess Frederica, Clements, from Tranquebar and Bristol, passed Elsinore the 22d ult. for Copenhagen.

The Penelope, from Liverpool to Cork, with salt and sugar, is retaken by the Squirrel frigate, and sent into Falmouth.

The William and Martha, from Yarmouth to Dublin, is retaken by the Gweek privateer, and sent into Falmouth.

The Amazon, a Dutch privateer of 18 guns and 78 men, is taken and sent into Yarmouth by his Majesty's ship Winchelsea.

The Expedition Packet, arrived at Portsmouth from Guernsey, sailed with some others under convoy of the Cruizer cutter, but coming into the Needles, ahead of the Cruizer, was taken by a Dutch privateer of 18 guns. On the Cruizer's coming up they engaged, but the Dutchman sheered off; the Expedition Packet was retaken by the Cruizer.

Portsmouth, 3. Yesterday afternoon, sailed Lord Howe from St Hellens, wind N. W. with the following ships, viz.

Victory	Raisonable
Britannia	Edgar
Royal George	Alexander
Bienfaisant	Berwick
Atlas	Buffalo
Queen	Bellona
Union	Courageux
Princess Amelia	Goliah
Dublin	Fortitude
Foudroyant	Cambridge
Sampson	Minerva
Apollo	

Andromache, and Tisiphone fireship.

Portsmouth, 4. Arrived at St Hellens the Ocean of 90 guns, from the Downs, and is since sailed to join Lord Howe. Wind W.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Friday, July 5.*

THIS day the Royal assent was given by commission to eleven public and two private bills.

Read a second time the Pay-Office reform, and Dock Yards bill.

Went through in Committee the Foreign Drugs bill.

Made several amendments to the Civil List bill.

Lord *Abingdon* then called the recollection of the House to what he had said some time ago, when he gave notice that he should make a motion relative to the sovereignty of the Crown of England.

His Lordship commended the liberality of the Parliament of Great Britain to Ireland, in consequence of the addresses which had been presented to his Majesty from the Parliament of that country; but when he heard that there was not that gratitude and satisfaction among the Irish which there ought to have been upon the occasion, as a ground only of what he intended to bring before their Lordships, he said he should beg to state to them what his intentions were with regard to Ireland, by getting the Clerk to read a bill, which he intended to bring in early in the ensuing session, the present being too far advanced.

The Clerk then read the bill, the title of which was, "An act declaratory of the sole and exclusive right of the Parliament of Great Britain to make laws and statutes, with power to regulate and controul the external commerce or the foreign trade of Great Britain, and of all such kingdoms, &c. under the sovereignty thereof."

The Clerk having finished, his Lordship said he should content himself with moving, that the bill be laid on the table for their Lordships perusal.

This, after some conversation, being agreed to, the House adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, July 5.*

RECEIVED accounts of the drawback of the duties on soap, with an account of the balances of money in the hands of Welbore Ellis, Esq; Treasurer of the Navy, and a report from the Committee on the public accounts, which last was ordered to be printed.

Ordered an address to his Majesty to advance 590 l. to Mr White, as Clerk to the Secret Committee.

The House were then summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod, to attend his Majesty's commission in the Upper House; and, on their return, General Conway moved for adjourning till Tuesday next, which being carried, the House adjourned accordingly.

From the London Papers, July 6.

LONDON.

The true cause of the melancholy event which has recently taken place, of the resignation of some of his Majesty's principal Ministers, is as follows:—As soon as the Earl of ———, by the kind assistance of the Rockingham party, had been exalted into the dignity of one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from that moment he conceived the ungenerous design of totally subverting the consequence and independence of his colleagues, and of degrading them into the pitiful situation of mere nominal, nugatory Ministers, without opinion, and without efficiency. Without entering into a specific declaration of his sentiments respecting American independence, in the Cabinet, he yet, by the general tenor and complexion of his conduct, gave every sanction to the inference, that he acquiesced in this fundamental tenet of the Rockingham part of the Administration. In his speeches in Parliament, he openly avowed the most entire and unqualified concurrence of sentiment between him and his colleagues, which was *totidem verbis*, admitting the fact, that he entertained no objection to this predominant principle of their system. In his private conferences, however, with his Majesty, he held a different language: He there accommodated himself to the ascendant wish of the Royal breast; and, forgetful of every thing but the tenacious possession of exclusive authority, consented to the continuance of that war, by the impolitic and reprobated perseverance in which his predecessors had reduced this country to the last step of political degradation. If any person should suspect the existence of these facts, let him compare the assertions publicly made by his Lordship in Parliament, with the recent circumstance of his resentment against Mr Fox for his undisguised description of ministerial intentions respecting America, in the H. of Commons; and he must be incredulous indeed, who can persist in doubt.—On the demise of the late excellent Premier, his Lordship conceived the period opportune for the full display of his latent purposes, insisted not only upon his own personal appointment to the vacant seats at the Treasury Board, but to the uncontrolled nomination of his successor to the department of the Southern Secretary; a measure which would have given him a decided majority in the Cabinet. Had this unreasonable requisition been acceded to, Mr Fox, and his immediate co-adjutors must have sunk voluntarily into the situation their competitor had designed for them, and have become the mere shewy, insubstantial appendages to an Administration, in whose plans they could not concur, and in whose authority they did not participate.—Fortunately for the reputation of the individuals concerned, though less happy for the country, they possessed too much discernment not to perceive these ungenerous intentions, and too much spirit to submit to them. This is the true cause of this important revolution, which, if effects are to be presaged from the known nature of their causes, may be justly and seriously considered as a great national disaster; and thus has the inordinate ambition of one towering individual entirely subverted, within the space of a week, the basis of that fabric which has cost the exertion and experience of eight years to establish, and the dissolution is produced of that connection, to the joint wisdom and power of which this country had anxiously looked up for the mitigation of all its calamities. *Eng. Chron.*

The British Cabinet is at this moment in a state of general uproar; which we predicted would be the case but a few days since. Yesterday morning, and not before, Lord John Cavendish resigned into his Majesty's hands, the seals of Chancellorship of the Exchequer, as did, at the same time, Mr Fox, those of Secretary of State. A notification of these resignations was to have been given yesterday to the House of Commons by Mr Fox himself, with the grounds on which they were made, had not General Conway suddenly rose, and moved to adjourn till Tuesday next, in hopes that Government, by that time, will have weathered the present *distracting* tempest.—Mr W. Pitt, who was prepared to have replied to Mr Fox, is to succeed Lord J. Cavendish, but Mr Fox's successor is not yet named. Lord Keppel, and Mr Burke, are expected to resign this day. Lord Camden, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ashburton, Col. Barre, Mr T. Townshend, &c. after well weighing the matter, have thought it prudent to decline Mr Fox's solicitations to follow him into opposition. *Morning Herald.*

The chief ground of quarrel in the Cabinet, was on the proposed *independence* of America, which, after all, it seems, is not now likely to be granted the rebel congress. *Ibid.*

We have the best authority to declare, that neither of the Lords North, Sandwich, or Hillsborough, will form a coalition with the present disjointed administration, as mentioned in several of the public prints. *Ibid.*

Yesterday, in consequence of the change of ministry, the House of Commons was uncommonly crowded, not less than three hundred and fifty members having taken their seats at three o'clock. The strangers also flocked down in equal numbers, and before half an hour after two, the gallery was quite full. From this appearance every one was filled with expectation, which seemed in a most extraordinary manner to agitate every one present. In this situation, the House sat near an hour in the deepest anxiety and suspence, till Sir F. Molyneux came for the House to attend the Lords at a commission from his majesty. A great number of the members went up with the speaker, and upon his return, the expectation of every one was wound up as high as ever.—The attention of the members was now directed towards the bar, and a general commotion succeeded upon the appearance of Mr Fox and Mr Burke, who immediately took their places on the opposition side of the House, in which they were followed by Mr John Townshend, Mr Sheridan, and many others of their friends. At this time, the Hon. Mr William Pitt seated himself on the Treasury Bench, just where Mr Fox used to sit. The important moment now arrived, and Mr Fox was looked to for his expected speech, in explanation of his resignation, and every thing was silence and attention, when General Conway rose, and moved, "That the House do adjourn till Tuesday next." The speaker having put the question, it was carried without a single word being mentioned, and the House was immediately adjourned.

The parliament was to have been prorogued on Wednesday next, but the change of administration will probably procrastinate that event some time longer.

We are very sorry to inform the public, that when Mr Fox waited upon a great personage to resign his office, the manner in which it was accepted, was far from being a *gracious* one.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr Fox, Lord Viscount Keppel, Lord John Cavendish, Mr Burke, the whole Board of Admiralty, and the greatest part of the Treasury are out of office.

On Thursday Lord Shelburne had a long conference with Lord Weymouth at his Lordship's house about six o'clock in the morning, and in the afternoon both their Lordships were closetted with his Majesty for some time.

A meeting of the Ministry was held yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and sat for some hours in filling up the vacancies made in the Administration; but we have not yet heard of any other arrangements, than that Lord Howe is appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Hon. Mr W. Pitt one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, in the room of Mr Fox.

Lord Temple was sent for, but declined taking any part in the Administration.

It is strongly reported, that the Lord Advocate of Scotland will be appointed Pay-master General, though it is the opinion of many, that Lord North will succeed to it.

Last night Mr Jenkinson was confidently spoken of as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of Lord John Cavendish, who has resigned.

Lord North, it is said, was offered the re-appointment to his office of First Lord of the Treasury, but peremptorily refused it; complaining, that his conduct, when he lately filled that post, had been grossly mis-represented; but declaring at the same time, that he should always be ready to support the men with whom he had been in administration.

The Duke of Portland will come home, and is expected here in the course of eight or nine days from Ireland, for which place, the Honourable Col. Fitzpatrick, will set out to-morrow morning. The Earl of Carlisle is to return to Ireland, and in case he should refuse it, Lord Hillsborough is to go as the Lord Lieutenant, at this very important crisis. The Duke of Devonshire, in offering his services in this situation, is allowed by all parties, to have done his Grace the highest honour.

Though a certain Right Honourable gentleman (says a correspondent) certainly looked up to the place of a *Premier* of this country, and expected to have succeeded to it, it is very certain that his resignation was by no means in consequence of his being disappointed of it, but on account of his been outvoted in the cabinet, upon his declaration, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, for the independence of America.

An infinite number of contradictory reports were in circulation yesterday respecting the late resignation; but we intreat our readers to suspend their curiosity on the event, till the explanation shall be given in Parliament, which we understand will be done on Tuesday next. Neither Lord Keppel nor the Duke of Richmond have yet resigned.

The Ministerial revolution, although not finally fixed, is said to be as follows:

Lold Shelburne, First Lord of the Treasury.
Earl Temple, and Sir Joseph Yorke, } Secretaries of State.
The Honourable W. Pitt, Ch. of the Exchequer.

The dispatches which arrived at the East India House on Wednesday, make not the least mention of any miscarriage having happened to Sir Edward Hughes, as was industriously reported in the French and Dutch Gazettes; and therefore there is now every reason to conclude, the whole was fabricated for some temporary purposes, without the least foundation in fact.

Yesterday the order of the day was read in the House of Peers, for taking into consideration the reasons offered by the House of Commons, for not agreeing to the amendments made by the House of Peers to the bill for disciplining the volunteer corps, &c. after a short conversation with the Lord Chancellor, it was agreed not to insist on the amendments made by their Lordships.

Yesterday Mr Hopkins presented to the House of Commons an account of the balance in the hands of the Right Hon. W. Ellis, Esq. late treasurer of the navy, on the day he went out of office. The title was read, and the account ordered to lie on the table. The balance appears to be 171,686 l. 12 s. 3 d.

Lord Rockingham foresaw his approaching dissolution for some time, and is said to have expressed, that but one motive induced him to wish for a continuance of life, and that was, to see his country rescued from the troubles in which it had been so long involved.

While the powers of his mind retained any vigour, the noble Marquis could not be prevailed with to remit any part of his attention to the duties of his public station; and when his afflictions would no longer allow of his attending to business, his solicitude concerning the state of public affairs was ardent and unremitting. Whatever may be the merits of his successor in office, every friend to this country must deeply regret the loss of a character so truly exemplary as that of the noble Marquis deceased, whose public and private virtues will endear his name to the latest posterity.

It is with great satisfaction we can inform our readers, particularly those in the north, that it has lately been determined that a small squadron of observation shall be kept in the Downs to prevent any trifling force of the Dutch from doing mischief to any part of our coast; and it is believed also the Hollanders have so much employ for their ships of war, to convoy their different fleets, which have been collecting for these twelve months past, that they cannot well spare any capital force to act offensively.

This morning, at nine o'clock, came on at the Sessions-House in the Old-Bailey, the trials of George and Joseph Weston, for the robbery of the Bristol mail, in January, 1780; when after the examination of a number of witnesses, which lasted till half past twelve o'clock, nothing appearing to prove their guilt, they were both acquitted of that fact, but tried immediately on another indictment, for forging an indorsement in the name of John Wood, on the back of a bank post-bill, for 40 l. and putting it off at the Dun Horse in the Borough; but nothing appearing to criminate Joseph in respect to this matter, he was acquitted, and George capitally convicted. Joseph was afterwards tried for shooting at a man with a pistol, in Cock-Lane, on Tuesday last, as he was making his escape; and being tried on the black act, was capitally convicted.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"In the present revolution of the political system, there is no difficulty in finding the Earl of Shelburne in the Bedford interest. For it is well known he has slept at the Bedford House at Streatham for these two months past.

"Such was the *republican* principles of a certain Marquis, that he has been known to espouse and countenance *publican* politicians, saying, that *publican* was retaining the best part of the word, by leaving out the two-thirds, *alias* the best part, of a King. To illustrate this disposition, he invited some time since to his mansion a notorious *publican* patriot, whose name is Samuel House. He then gave orders for him to go down into the kitchen, and there to be entertained until he was in a state of inebriation. He then sent for the *publican* into his presence, in order that he might have his free sentiments of government, unfettered by the controul of diffidence, reason, or reflection.

"It is known that the Duke of Richmond is as œconomical in his domestic as in national expenditure; for it is a known practice with him always to assist his servant in the cleaning of his windows. We presume, this is the reason his Grace so *clearly sees* his way through the present labyrinth of political vicissitude."

James Burnet, Esq; of Counteswells, died at Aberdeen on Friday the 5th current. His relations and friends will please accept of this notice of his decease.

A correſpondent obſerves, that, in a time of war, every attention ſhould be paid to the diſtant parts of the empire. Their relative and poſitive ſituations ſhould be conſidered. It is not merely arming a diſtant iſland, province, or continent, that ſecures it to the ſtate. On the contrary, theſe arms frequently prove its diſmemberment from the empire. Thus we may trace the requiſitions which have ariſen, are ſtill riſing, and will continue to riſe in Ireland, until nothing more remains for them to aſk from the mother-country. We credulouſly ſuffered them to arm, under the pretence of defending themſelves againſt foreign enemies; and thus we have enabled them to cut the cable of dependence on the Britiſh empire with that ſword which we ſuffered them to draw but in defence againſt the common enemy. The late ſpeech of Mr Grattan, reſpecting our exerting what we ſtill and ſhould always poſſeſs, the Imperial controul, evinces the truth of the above obſervations.

Our correſpondent further obſerves, that diſtant iſlands, provinces, and continents ſhould always be protected by forces collected from the general empire. Every detached part of an empire is naturally jealous of that power and opulence which reſides in that part where the ſeat of government is centered. They are, therefore, anxious to ſeize the opportunity of Imperial diſtreſs to arm, in order to aſſert either a pretence of freedom or independence.

From this view of the ſubject, our correſpondent is apprehenſive for the fate of our Weſt India poſſeſſions. He has more dread of the natives than the enemy. He thinks it would be proper for Government to conſider their relative ſituation with reſpect to this country. They are merely agents to our Weſt India merchants. All their plantations are mortgaged. They ſend their produce not only under the diſadvantage of paying a commiſſion on its ſale; but frequently the amount of that ſale is abſorbed in paying the intereſt of the mortgage. Under theſe embarraſſments, is it not natural to ſuppoſe they would gladly embrace every revolution of empire that promiſed an emancipation from their burdens? Although theſe people may not have any excitement to contend for rivalſhip of empire, they have ſurely the greateſt temptation to deſire the annihilation of thoſe incumbrances which fetter their agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; ſo that it is evidently a very raſh and improvident mode to truſt the defence of our colonial poſſeſſions to themſelves. If we cannot ſend imperial troops, let us not arm them for independence, but endeavour to prevent the enemy taking poſſeſſion, by the interpoſition of our fleets. It is thus only we can have any ſecurity of their dependence on, and connection with, the Britiſh empire.

A correſpondent begs leave to ſuggeſt to the members of the Pantheon, an alteration of that law of the Society which veſts the members with the *ſole power* of *adjourning*, or *not*, the determination of any queſtion *without* the conſent of the audience. As the auditors are allowed to determine every queſtion by vote, they ought ſurely to have the power alſo of judging when a queſtion is ripe for a vote. This alteration, it is probable, would in future prevent inconveniencies, ſuch as happened at the meeting on Thurſday laſt.

A correſpondent obſerves, that by the recent derangement of the miniſtry, the queſtion about addreſſing his Majeſty, which has been, and is ſtill to be agitated in the Pantheon, becomes in ſome meaſure unneceſſary--and as that derangement was chiefly occaſioned by the Cabinet dividing upon the ſubject of American independence, it is humbly ſuggeſted that the Society adopt for to-morrow evening's debate the following queſtion, inſtead of the one which has occupied their attention for two meetings paſt--Would it be proper in the Parliament of Great Britain to declare the independence of America?

Yeſterday, the annual Convention of Royal Burghs ſat down here.

Yeſterday a trial was made, at the Battery at Leith, of ſeveral carronades, upon a new conſtruction. One of them carried a ball of 132 pounds weight, one of 100, and another of 68; all of which anſwered the moſt ſanguine wiſhes of a number of gentlemen preſent, ſkilled in the art of gunnery.

The trial of Macdonald, mentioned in our laſt, continued till near ten o'clock on Monday night. The evidence was ſummed up, on the part of the Crown, by Henry Dundas, Eſq; his Majeſty's Advocate, and on the part of the pannel by Mr Robert Cay. The Jury were then incloſed, and appointed to return their verdict yeſterday at half paſt one o'clock. This they accordingly did, unanimouſly finding the pannel *Guilty*; whereupon ſentence was pronounced, ordaining him to be executed in the Graſsmarket of Edinburgh on Wedneſday the 14th of Auguſt next. Macdonald behaved in the ſame liſtleſs and ſtupid manner on this awful occaſion, as he had done the preceding day; nor has he ſince thought proper to alter his conduct, though it appears, almoſt to a certainty, that the various diſorders with which he would endeavour to make the world believe he is afflicted, are the mere effects either of the moſt hardened obſtinacy or unaccountable ignorance.

On Monday, paſſed by Aberdeen the following ſhips from the whaleſiſhery in Davis' Straits, viz. The True Love, Brown, with 8 fiſh; Marlborough, Johnſon, with 7 fiſh; and the Chance, Iſmey, with 6 fiſh, all belonging to Whitby; the John and Margaret, Thomſon, with 6 fiſh, and the Priſcilla, Franks, with 10 fiſh, both for Newcaſtle.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 1.

"This morning was brought into the Cove of Cork, the Princes de Robeque privateer of Dunkirk, of 22 guns and 300 men, by the Artois, commanded by Captain Macbride's Lieutenant. She was taken yeſterday off the Old Head of Kinſale. This is the veſſel that has done ſo much miſchief in the North Sea and Iriſh Channel.

"I had the compliment paid me to-day; of a party of pleaſure going down by water to the harbour mouth, about twenty miles, where I had the ſatisfaction to ſee the prize, with the Artois, lying at the entrance ready to go out again."

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 2.

"When I wrote you yeſterday, I did not know of the bad news, brought in by the Artois, of 36, ſome ſay 26 ſail only, of our Newfoundland fleet being taken, 60 leagues weſt of Scilly, by the combined fleets of France and Spain. I fear this report is too true. Capt. Pellew of the Artois was here today, and ſaid he had chaced and ſpoke the King's cutter bringing the intelligence to Government. It may be confirmed by this time from authority."

The following letter is copied from the Antigua Gazette of May 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St Thomas's, to his friend in Antigua.

"Admiral Rodney having intelligence of the Spaniſh fleet, of 13 ſail of the line, being at ſome bay in Porto Rico, diſpatched Sir Samuel Hood with the like number; but on his coming up with them, found they conſiſted of 16 ſail; an engagement, however, enſued, in which three of the Spaniſh ſhips ſtruck to him, with their Admiral. Sir George, with the remainder of his fleet, attacked the French fleet to the weſtward of Porto Rico, conſiſting of 16 ſail, the whole of which he captured. On the news getting to Curaſſoa, the Dutch fleet, conſiſting of 6 ſail of the line, with 150 merchantmen, ſailed immediately; upon which Sir George having intelligence, diſpatched a ſufficient number of his ſhips in purſuit of them."

Edinburgh College, 10th July, 1782.

On Thurſday the firſt of Auguſt next, Dr YOUNG and Mr HAMILTON, Profeſſors in the Univerſity, will begin a Claſs for MIDWIVES.

The Benefit TICKETS *in the* LOTTERY, *for* 200,000 l. *for the year* 1782, *drawn before the Managers and Directors thereof, at the Little Theatre, Capel-ſtreet, Dublin,*

Ninth Day's Drawing. No. 9246, 2000 l. No. 10,963, 100 l. No. 35,281, 14,574, 50 l. each. No. 2154, 33,773, 386, 23,925, 1188, 12,923, 8932, 10,610, 1430, 37,699, 20,519, 7963, 201. each.

Tenth Day's Drawing. No. 41, 29,371, 500 l. each. No. 36,530, 100 l. No. 27,933, 29,230, 15,827, 958, 50 l. each. No 23,345, 31,923, 16,380, 12,904, 27,588, 28,508, 35,478, 14,271, 20 l. each.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN your paper of the 3d current, I ſee a very feeble defence of the preſent Miniſtry. A. B. ſays, they have treated this nation not worſe than their predeceſſors, in refuſing us a militia. But will A. B. aſſert, that our coaſts were ſo much inſulted, or ſo *liable* to be inſulted, when former bills miſcarried, as they are at preſent? Will he aſſert, that England and Ireland were then armed to the degree they are now? Or, can he give any good reaſon why Scotland, in this reſpect, ſhould not keep pace with her neighbours? Granting that a militia, in place of being beneficial, would, as he ſays, be detrimental to Scotland, will A. B. maintain, that the Miniſtry, in oppoſing the meaſure, were ſwayed by conſiderations of the kind he mentions? He ſays, that 4000 Fencibles and 6000 militia are more than a juſt proportion for Scotland. Suppoſing this to be the caſe, A. B. will not ſurely deny, that this would be a miſerable cauſe of jealouſy to our brethren in the ſouth, who have a militia of 30,000. Will A. B. undertake to ſhew, that the Engliſh Miniſtry, or the Engliſh nation, ever expreſſed a jealouſy at our ſending abroad, in every war, ſuch prodigious numbers of men, above our proportion, to fight the common battles of Great Britain? With regard to the expence in which A. B. ſays a militia would involve us, he forgets that the taking off ſo invidious a mark of diſtinction would ſtill leave it in our own power, either to raiſe the whole number, or any proportion of it, or even none at all. But A. B. aſſerts, that an equivalent is held out by the Miniſtry in Lord Shelburne's letter. He ought to recollect, that this offer is alſo held out to England, already defended by a numerous militia, many provincial corps, guards, &c. where it cannot fail of operating much more powerfully than in Scotland, where, from the abſence of moſt of its nobility and men of opulence, and many other cauſes, the plan is left to the direction of thoſe who have little political knowledge, and leſs influence; who have little intereſt in its execution, and will conſequently ſhew little exertion to give it effect.

July 3. 1782. X.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I AM rather at a loſs to diſcover what ſide of the diſpute about Patronage your correſpondent G. C. has taken. Sometimes he appears, in earneſt, an advocate for Patronage; at others, ironically. If you pleaſe, Sir, I ſhall track him a little, and, perhaps, ſhow him where he is bewildered.

The firſt thing, worth obſerving, is, that he traces the people's bondage, under patronage, back to the deſpotic times of Popery. Can he really think of bringing precedents from theſe dark ages of ſuperſtitious ignorance, when the civil, as well as the religious, rights of the many, was nothing better than abject ſlavery to the few? But, thank God and our fathers, theſe ſhackles have been moſtly removed; and the people who have taſted the ſalutary ſweets of freedom, are right to ſhake off alſo this fetter of patronage, this univerſal ſource of corruption.

Whether the choice of a miniſter be left to the heads of families, or to the majority of Chriſtians in the pariſh, there is not the ſmalleſt doubt with me, but that the greateſt number would be pleaſed; and though it ſhould happen, as he has ſuppoſed, that 501 is for, and 499 againſt the elected miniſter, who elſe but G. C. would ſo boldly conclude, that it is better to offend 999 of a thouſand, than that 499 of a 1000 ſhould be diſappointed in their choice? I cannot conceive any argument in G. C.'s favour but this, that when 999 of a pariſh, where 1000 live, are diſguſted with the miniſter, they are much abler to build a church, and pay a miniſter to their mind, than 499 of the ſame pariſh could be.

I muſt acknowledge myſelf at a loſs to ſay, who firſt built churches and ſettled the ſtipend; nor do I think G. C. can clearly point them out. Perhaps the preſent land-holders are deſcended from fathers that, when that tax was firſt laid on the lands, were (perhaps, I ſay) groaning under tyranny, and beggared with want. I conſider the preſent ſettlement of clergy as a conſtitutional tax laid on the land, and that every perſon pays in proportion to what he uſes of the produce of that land. I am of opinion, that the very pooreſt have the ſame privileges in the Church with the rich, if they behave themſelves as Chriſtians ſhould, and conſequently are as much intereſted in the choice as any rich man can be, and, perhaps, much more; for, ſince they find it ſo difficult to enter the kingdom of heaven with riches, ſome of them ſeem determined to take another rbute, and anxious for numbers to follow them.

I cannot wiſh to ſee G. C. both proprietor and patron of any pariſh, under the circumſtances he has ſuppoſed himſelf, until he has undergone a change of heart, elſe I am afraid, that, in fact, his pariſh would ſoon be what he himſelf ſuppoſes, that is, only himſelf and the miniſter, and, he might have added, a few vagabonds, deſtitute of even the moſt diſtant regard either to the appearance or practice of religion.

His reaſonings about improper perſons being licenſed, are, in my opinion, a little abſurd; for, though a young man may have friends or money ſufficient to carry him through the neceſſary courſe of education, and even to find him a preſentation, they can by no means furniſh him with ſome other qualifications equally neceſſary to pleaſe every Chriſtian congregation.—If you admit this in your paper, I may, perhaps, trouble you once more, when I have ſeen a ſtate of his primitive patronage. I am your's, &c.

Saltcoats, June 28. G. G.

SEQUESTRATION *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

Alexander Soutar wright in Aberbrothock.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 9, 10. Elizabeth and Margaret, Thomſon, from Alloa, with whiſky; Jean, Brown, from Glaſgow, with coffee and rum; Nelly, Tulloch, from North Berwick, with wheat; Hellen, Heggon, from Lunan Bay, in ballaſt; Floria, Drumond, from Alloa, with coals; Peggy, Dawſon, from ditto, with ditto; Janet, Caithneſs, from Dundee, with wheat; Jean, Chapman, from Lunan Bay, in ballaſt; Generous Mind, Caithneſs, from Dundee, with malt and barley.

SAILED,

Mally, Lighton, for Montroſe, with goods; the Providence, Wilſon, for Borrowſtounneſs, in ballaſt; Sea Nymph, Jervy, for Weſt, in ballaſt; Hannah, Robertſon, for Thurſo, with goods.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

July 7. Polly, Armour, from Ayr, with goods.
Bell, M'Gregor, from Eſdale, with ſlates.

SAILED,

5. Jenny, Angus, for Barbadoes, with goods.
Seaford frigate, on a cruize.

6. Diſpatch, M'Kay, for Dublin, with goods.
Eliſabeth, Telfer, for Whitehaven, with ditto.
Bell, M'Fie, for Newry, with ditto.
Annie, Brown, for Dublin, with ditto.
John, Whiteford, for England, with ditto.

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

July 8. Peggy, Thomſon, from Blythnook, with grain.
Lovely Helen, Primroſe, from Inverneſs, with oak timber.

9. Brothers, Kennedy, from Dundee, with wheat.

SAILED,

8. Jean, Brown, for Leith, with ſundries.
Good Hope, Olſon, for Norway, in ballaſt.
Ingebar, Mathea, for Liſbon, ditto.

ROYAL BANK, EDINBURGH, 12th JUNE 1782.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give notice, That the General Court of Proprietors, held the 4th inſtant, having declared a Dividend of Six and one half per cent. to be payable on their Capital Stock, for the half year ending at Mid-ſummer next, the ſame will begin to be paid to the Proprietors on Thurſday the 11th day of July next; and ſo to continue at the uſual hours of attendance at the Bank. And in order to ſettle the ſaid dividend, no transfer of ſtock will be made from Thurſday the 27th current, to Thurſday the ſaid 11th July next, both inclusive.

ARCH. HOPE Secretary.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY 1782,

Began drawing on Monday the 24th June.

Undrawn Tickets & Shares, during the Drawing, may occaſionally be had of

WHITE AND MITCHELL,

Oppoſite to the Tron-Church, Edinburgh,

Agents for MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON.

They will at all times, on receiving orders, with bills at ſight, or a ſhort date, commiſſion them in courſe of poſt, without any additional charge to the current prices they bear at the time diſpatched from London.—Authentic liſts of each day's drawing will arrive.

Tickets and ſhares regiſtered at 6 d. each number.—Schemes gratis, —and Letters (poſt paid) duly anſwered.

A ROUP OF BED AND TABLE LINEN.

ON Friday next, the 12th inſtant, will be SOLD by public roup, in that ſhop, head of Dickſon's cloſe, a little above Blackfriar's Wynd, lately poſſeſſed by Mr Bruce upholſterer,

All ſorts of BED and TABLE LINEN, conſiſting of ſeveral pairs very fine tweelled and Holland Sheets, broad and long; a good aſſortment of midling ditto; a variety of ſets Damaſk and Diaper Table Linen of various ſizes, almoſt all new.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all be ſold off.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 22d day of July 1782, the CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding carrying twelve ſtone, the beſt of three four mile heats. No horſe that ever won a purſe or plate of 50 l. Sterling value, hunter's purſes or plates excepted, will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY the 23d day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib.	Aged horſes, 10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY the 25th, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY the 26th, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, ANOTHER PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, (given by the Noblemen and Gentlemen) by real Hunters, hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying twelve ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to ſtart for the above purſe that ever was in ſweats before the 1ſt of March laſt, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted.

The horſes, mares, and geldings, muſt be booked by the Clerk of Leith, at his Office, on Saturday preceding the races, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes or ſervants muſt then produce the proper certificates. And no ſcaffolds to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the Race-week, and Aſſemblies as uſual.

Right Hon. LORD MAITLAND,
COLONEL WEMYSS,
Mr CUNNINGHAM of Craigends, } —Stewards.

At London—for Leith,

THE DILIGENCE,

THOMAS SHAW Maſter,

Now lying on the birth at Hawley's Wharf, taking in Goods for Leith, and will ſail with the convoy the 26th July current.

AT LEITH—FOR HAMBURGH,

THE NEUTRAL VESSEL

DE KEYZORINE,

LESLIE SIBBALD Maſter,

Will ſail in five or ſix days, and returns immediately from there to this place.

For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to Scougall and Ogilvy, Leith.

SALE of HOUSES & LANDS at Haddington.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Robert Roughhead, innkeeper in Haddington, upon Saturday the 17th Auguſt next, at three o'clock afternoon,

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS, lying in and near the town of Haddington, which belonged to the deceaſed Provoſt Robert Thomſon merchant there, conſiſting of the following particulars, viz.

I. Ten Acres and upwards of Arable Land, lying in the field called *Harmonſtat*, upon the north ſide of the town, as preſently poſſeſſed by Simon Sawers.

II. The Incloſure near the Weſt port of Haddington, on the ſouth ſide of the High ſtreet, as preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid Robert Roughhead, and conſiſting of near four acres. And,

III. That Tenement of Land, Garden, and Pertinents, conveniently ſituated in the centre of the ſaid town, upon the ſouth ſide of the High ſtreet thereof, and lately poſſeſſed by the ſaid deceaſed Ro. Thomſon.

If intending purchaſers incline, the lands will be ſet up in ſmaller lots than the above.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Fraſer ſheriff clerk of Haddington, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLESHIRE,
AND PRICES REDUCED *ſince* LAST EXPOSED.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 9th day of Auguſt 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in the LOTS after mentioned:

LOT I. The Lands of DRUMFINE, GARTNAGRENACH, DAILL, and CRAIGLASS, lying in the pariſh of Knapdale.

LOT II. The Lands of the TWO KIRNANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOCH, CARRAN, ACHALICK, ACHADAHARLY, DARINERINOCH, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGG.—Alſo, the Lands of KILMICHAEL, and the Lands of BALIMORE, and Salmon Fiſhing belonging thereto on the water of Add. The Lands of SUCCOTH and LETTERNAMOLT, with the Superiority of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael of Glaſrie. The ſuperiority and property lands of this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their ſituation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of conſiderable value. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects-ſuperior.

The conditions of ſale, and writings, will be ſhown by Allan Macdougall writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Murdoch, Eſq; merchant in Glaſgow, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and who are deſirous of further information, may apply.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 8th day of Auguſt 1782, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of WOODSIDE, in the pariſh of

Dalſerf, and county of Lanark, conſiſting of above 106 Scots acres, incloſed and ſubdivided into fourteen different incloſures by hedge and ditch. The whole are, and have been for fifteen years paſt, in the occupation of the proprietor, and are in very neat order; two thirds of the lands are at preſent in graſs. There is a Wood of Oak, Birch, &c. upon the eſtate, of above 36 years growth, beſides much old and new planting about the lands.

There is a neat and convenient Manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, conſiſting of ſix fire-rooms and a kitchen, a brew-houſe and dairy, together with a large court of offices lately built for all the neceſſary purpoſes of a gentleman's family, and farm. There is a well-laid out kitchen garden, and a thriving orchard, well ſtocked with a great variety of fruit-trees of the beſt kinds. The houſe is ſituated near the poſt-road, a quarter of a mile from Clyde, half-way between Lanark and Hamilton, four miles diſtant from each, and twelve miles from Glaſgow. The poſt calls at the houſe three times a-week, in going and coming between theſe towns, and brings all letters for the family.

The title-deeds, which are clear, are to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh; and alſo a ſketch of the lands, and how they are laid out.

JUDICIAL SALE ADJOURNED
TO TUESDAY THE 16th JULY 1782.

By authority of the Court of Seſſion,

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 16th day of July 1782, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The FOLLOWING SUBJECTS, which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

I. The TOWN and LANDS OF SOUTHFODD, *alias* SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the pariſh and regality of Dunfermline, and ſheriffdom of Fife.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the ſtock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.
Excluſive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0
And the proven free teind of theſe lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of ſtock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The proven value of the free ſtock of theſe lands, excluſive of lime-quarry, is twenty-five years purchaſe;—of the quarry, eight years purchaſe; and of the free teind, five years purchaſe;—extending the total value and upſet price of theſe lands of Southfodd and pertinents to 6398 l. 3 s. 11 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

II. The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the pariſh of Coupar, and ſhire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of theſe lands to the ſuperior is two-pence Sterling, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each ſingular ſucceſſor.—The valued rent of theſe lands is 264 l. Scots, and the proven value and upſet price of the ſuperiority 70 l. Sterling.

N. B. *This Superiority, along with the lands of Southfodd, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Fife.*

III. The Lands of ETTRICKHOUSE or ETTRICKHALL, with the teinds and whole pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Ettrick and ſheriffdom of Selkirk, holding of the Crown.

The proven free yearly rent of theſe lands, ſtock and teind, is 136 l. 15 s. 6 d. 10-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof 2100 l. Sterling, at which they are to be expoſed.

IV. THAT INCLOSURE conſiſting of fifteen acres, and ſix falls of ground in the fields of Invereſk, commonly called the Weſter Fore-Brae, with the teind-ſheaves and pertinents of the ſame, lying within the pariſh of Invereſk, and ſheriffdom of Edinburgh, holding feu of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of 2 l. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The proven free rent of which lands, ſtock and teind, is 30 l. 17 s. 7 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven value thereof at twenty-four years purchaſe, extends to 741 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

V. THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE in the city of Edinburgh, being the top-ſtorey of the large ſtone tenement upon the north ſide of the High Street of Edinburgh, and fronting the ſame, entering by the ſcale ſtairs in the head of Craig's Cloſe, with the whole garrets, cellars, and others thereto belonging, holding burgage, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Thomſon grocer. The proven yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling, valued at 270 l. Sterling, at which price the ſame is to be ſet up.

The articles of roup, &c. will be ſeen in the hands of Mr Alexander Roſs depute clerk of Seſſion.

LANDS IN ABERDEENSHIRE,
PART OF THE EARL OF ERROLL's ESTATE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on the 17th day of July curt. at five o'clock afternoon,

The whole LANDS and FISHINGS in the pariſh of Slains that belong to the Earl of Erroll.—Together with the PATRONAGE of the United Pariſhes of Slains and Furvie.

As alſo, the LANDS of LUDQUHAIRN, which lie in the pariſh of Langſide, and barony of Kellie.

Intended purchaſers may apply to John Wauchope writer to the ſignet, George Moir, Eſq; of Scotſtown, at Aberdeen, or Mr Alexander Ellis writer in Peterhead.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE
YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, on the 15th July curt. at four o'clock afternoon,

I. The Lands and Eſtate of BELHELVIE, lying in the county of Aberdeen, which is propoſed to be expoſed in 16 Lots, viz.

Lot.	Acres. A.	R.	F.	Free Rent. Sterling.	Upſet Price. Sterling.
I.	227	0	0	L. 26 7 11 9/12	633 13 2
II.	335	0	4	51 11 7 7/12	1237 19 2
III.	385	1	38	67 10 3 11/12	1620 7 2
IV.	548	1	18	77 16 7 5/12	1867 18 10
V.	549	0	13	30 19 4 3/12	743 4 4
VI.	271	0	11	16 10 10 5/12	397 0 10
VII.	352	1	12	32 14 4 10/12	785 5 8
VIII.	477	19	0	66 8 7 6/12	1594 7 6
IX.	568	2	12	96 9 5 7/12	2319 6 6
X.	537	2	11	84 11 9 5/12	2030 2 10
XI.	563	0	36	97 17 2 8/12	2396 13 4
XII.	455	3	25	80 12 6 6/12	1935 1 0
XIII.	642	3	10	69 12 8 7/12	1672 5 2
XIV.	1039	1	29	69 16 10 11/12	1676 5 10
XV.	637	2	0	51 12 6	1239 0 0
XVI.	612	1	38	34 3 0 4/12	819 12 8
Totals,				956 16 10	22,963 0 8

The upſet prices of the Lots are at 24 years purchaſe of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and without any addition to the rents on account of the graſſums paid by the tenants. Moſt of the leaſes are now expired, and the longeſt of the remaining leaſes expire at Whitſunday 1789. The Lots are diſtinctly divided and marched, and every Lot well accommodated with moſs, &c. Plans of the different Lots, with the particulars of the rental of each lot, and copies of the propoſed articles of ſale may be ſeen in the hands of Arthur Dingwall-Fordyce advocate in Aberdeen.

II. The Lands and Eſtate of FETTERESSO and DUNNOTAR, lying in the county of Kincardine.

Several perſons intending to purchaſe having defired an alteration of the arrangement of the lots of theſe lands as firſt propoſed, this eſtate is now to be expoſed in two lots, viz.

The *firſt* Lot to comprehend the three firſt lots of Fettereſſo, as formerly advertiſed, conſiſting in all of about 4332 acres, whereof the free rent extends to 326 l. 11 s. 8 d. and the upſet price to 8136 l. 16 s. 1 d. 4-12ths.

The *ſecond* Lot to comprehend the two remaining lots of Dunnotar, as formerly advertiſed, conſiſting together of about 3757 acres. The total free rent being 469 l. 17 s. 2 d. 10-12ths; and the upſet price 11,746 l. 6 s. 8 d. 10-12ths.

The upſet prices of theſe lots are at 25 years purchaſe of the free rent, converting the victual at 10 s. and deducing from the upſet price of the firſt lot 27 l. 15 s. 6 d. 8-12th, being the ſum for which James Wood's wadſet in that lot is redeemable; and no addition is made to the rental, or value, on account of the graſſums paid by the tenants.

III. The Lands and Eſtate of LEUCHARS, lying in the county of Fife, in three Lots.

Lot.	Acres. A.	R.	F.	Free Rent Sterling.	Upſet Price Sterling.
I.	470	0	0	L. 76 13 0 8/12	L. 1762 19 11 6/12
II.	500	0	0	123 10 0 1/12	2840 11 5 7/12
III.	3724	0	0	537 16 4 8/12	12369 16 11 4/12
Totals,				737 19 5 7/12	16973 8 4 5/12

The upſet prices of the lots of this Eſtate are ſtated at 23 years purchaſe of the free rent, without any additon on account of the graſſums, rating the victual, the wheat at 13 s. 4 d. the bear and oats at 8 s. 4 d. and the meal at 10 s. 6 d.

Printed copies of the particulars of the rental, and of the different lots of all theſe three eſtates, with copies of the propoſed articles of ſale thereof, may be had from Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet; and plans of the different eſtates, diſtinguiſhing the lots, may be ſeen in his hands, or in the hands of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of Seſſion, clerk to the ſale.

JUDICIAL SALE
OF THE ESTATE OF KILSYTH,
PART OF THE YORK BUILDING COMPANY's ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, on Wedneſday the 7th day of Auguſt next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands, Lordſhip, and Eſtate of KILSYTH, lying in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton, all in one lot.——This eſtate was, in 1727, let by the York Building Company to Mr Campbell of Shawfield, for 99 years, at 500 l. per annum.——The lands meaſure about 7858 acres. The ſuperiorities of the eſtate will give the purchaſer conſiderable parliamentary influence in the counties of Stirling and Dumbarton.

The upſet price is only 12,500 l. being 25 years purchaſe of ſaid tack-duty.

Plans of the eſtate, with the articles of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet, or of Keith Dunbar depute clerk of ſeſſion, clerk to the ſale.

ESTATE IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 8th of Auguſt next, at ſix in the afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LONGFORMACUS,

with the teinds of the ſame, and patronage of the pariſh of Longformacus; alſo, the Lands of DRONSHIEL, all lying in the pariſh of Longformacus, and ſhire of Berwick; the yearly rent whereof is about 420 l. Sterling.

There is a handſome modern manſion-houſe on the eſtate, with ſuitable office-houſes, and a conſiderable quantity of natural wood, planting, and policy, in a thriving condition, and the tenants houſes in good repair. The eſtate conſiſts of about 1800 Scots acres, very improveable, within ſix meaſured miles of Dunſe, and well ſituated for ſport of all kinds. The barony holds blench of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a member of Parliament. The Lands of Dronſhiel hold blench of a ſubject.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with a judicial rental, and a plan of the eſtate, with the articles of roup, may be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the ſignet.

Thomas Dunn, grieve at Raithall, will ſhow the ground, manſion-houſe, &c.

COUNTY OF ROXBURGH.

THE Receiver General of the Land-Tax having applied to the Commander in Chief for a Quartering Party to levy the Arrears of Ceſs, payable by the County of Roxburgh,——

The Collector begs leave to notify the ſame to the Gentlemen of the county; requeſting, that they will be pleaſed to pay up to the Collector immediately all ARREARS of Ceſs, Houſe and Window Duty, &c. payable by them reſpectively.

Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE, BY ADJOURNMENT.

THERE is to be Sold, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 11th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of four and eight afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The Remaining SUBJECTS belonging to

GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements, conſiſting of—

LOT I.—The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOWKHALL (excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone), and alſo about ſixty acres of thriving plantations, eighteen years old, and a parcel of grown wood hedge-rows. This lot is alſo to contain about ninety-three acres of the lands of Pittencrieff.

LOT II.—The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than theſe ninety-three acres, with the conſtabulary and Bailie-houſe, and area in the Abbey of Dunfermline, ground for feuing, and wood, under a reſervation of the coal and iron-ſtone in theſe lands.

LOT III.—The whole COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots (under the exceptions and with the privileges mentioned in former advertiſements). With this lot there will be alſo expoſed the Harbour of Bruchaven, Coal-folds, Ware-houſes, &c.; and, for the conveniency of the purchaſer, the Farm of Weſter Roſſyth, with the tacks of the lands of Windylaw, and Miniſter of Inverkeithing's Glebe, which ſeveral lands are adjacent to the harbour and coal-fold.

LOT V.—The elegant and commodious MANSION-HOUSE of HERMITAGE, and offices, gardens, timber, &c. and two ſmall incloſures; as alſo, ſeveral other parks of the lands of Hermitage, in ſeparate lots.

LOT VI.—TWO SHOPS in the Exchange.

LOT VII.—A TACK of the FARM of HILTOUN, in the barony of Roſſyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781.

LOT VIII.—A TACK of the LANDS of BANTASKINE, in Stirlingſhire, of which there are ten years to run after Martinmas 1781.

A more accurate deſcription of theſe ſubjects will be found in former advertiſements, particularly in this paper of the 14th July laſt, in the Courant of the ſame date, and in the Advertiſer of the 6th July laſt.

The upſet price ſhall be inſerted in ſubſequent advertiſements.—Such, however, as wiſh in the mean time to be informed of particulars, will pleaſe apply to William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet, in whoſe hands, or at the office of Mr John Callender depute clerk of ſeſſion, the articles of ſale, title-deeds, rentals, and plans of the eſtates, will be ſeen.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate at Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,
Within the Exchange Coffeehouſe of Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon

THE whole Lands and Barony of FETTERCAIRN

and others, lying within the pariſhes of Fettercairn, Ferdun, and Marykirk, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton. The free rent of this eſtate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlots bear, and 472 l. 5 s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craigniſtoun, Goſſelie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1962 l. Scots, which may be eaſily ſplit into above four votes or freeholds.

Moſt of the farms on the eſtate are ſet in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them encloſed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-ſtone quarry in the heart of the eſtate, and an excellent lime quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly ſupplied with lime for manure; unwrought limeſtone alſo appears in ſeveral other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many ſtreams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhauſtible moſſes upon the eſtate. The hill farms have moſt extenſive paſture for black cattle and ſheep, and thoſe below are cloſe rich corn fields, of excellent and grateful ſoil, and well drained by ditches lately caſt for that purpoſe. If a purchaſer inclines, he may immediately incloſe and plant above 120 acres of muir-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at preſent unoccupied, and on which none of the tenants have any ſervitude or right of paſturage.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleaſantly ſituated in the middle of the eſtate, about two miles ſouth of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not reſided on the eſtate for many years paſt; the houſe, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in conſtant repair, ſo that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's reſidence. The garden conſiſts of about two acres of ground, incloſed with a good wall, and is well ſtored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well-grown and fenced planting near the houſe, of fir, aſh, and beech, from 25 to 30 years old. If the proprietor ſhould chuſe to reſide at the houſe of Fettercairn, which, for the uſe of keeping conſtant fires in it, is at preſent poſſeſſed by the gardener, he has open for his natural poſſeſſion the garden and about eight acres, ſet to the gardener only from year to year; and he may alſo have 22 acres of excellent incloſed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the houſe, upon giving a years warning to the preſent tenants.

The houſe of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market towns of Montroſe and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progreſs of the title-deeds, and conditions of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Profeſſor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will ſhow the grounds.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within Mrs Gutzmer's Coffee-houſe in Dundee, upon Friday the 16th of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

The Lands of BALDOVIE, lying within the

pariſh of Dundee, and county of Forfar.

Theſe Lands hold feu of a ſubject ſuperior, and conſiſt of upwards of eighty acres of exceeding rich arable ground. They are pleaſantly ſituated in a fine neighbourhood, lying on each ſide of the poſt road from Dundee to Arbroath, within leſs than three meaſured miles of the town of Dundee, and about a mile north of the river of Tay, from which there is an eaſy conveyance for coal or lime, the landing at the ferry being very good. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe, with a large court of office-houſes lately built, and a good garden upon the premiſſes. The lands are in excellent order, incloſed with ſtone dykes and thorn hedges in a thriving condition, 50 or 60 acres of which have been in the natural poſſeſſion of the late Mr Johnſton the proprietor for a number of years, the remainder being under leaſe to three or four tenants only, none of whoſe tacks are of long duration. A conſiderable quantity of young timber planted in hedge-rows on the lands will be ready for cutting in a ſhort time. There is a remarkable good Lint-mill upon the lands, lately built at a very conſiderable expence, and well employed, which the proprietor kept in his own hands. There is likewiſe a good Corn-mill, to which the adjoining lands of Drumguith are thirled. The lands lie in a fine ſporting country, and contiguous to two very good trouting waters.

The articles of roup, the plan of the lands, with the rental of the eſtate, and title-deeds, which are clear, are in the hands of Thomas Davidſon writer in Dundee, to whom, or to Francis Anderſon writer to the ſignet, any perſon wiſhing to be informed of further particulars, may apply.

The lands will be ſhown by Alexander Raitt at Baldovie.

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